

N 24413 (3) Woking
WOKING URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

R. W. C. PIERCE, B.SC., M.D., Lond. (State Medicine),

For the Year ending December 31st, 1914.

Prepared in accordance with Article XIX., Section 14, of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated December 13th, 1910, regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health.

WOKING URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

R. W. C. PIERCE, B.SC., M.D., Lond. (State Medicine),

For the Year ending December 31st, 1914.

Prepared in accordance with Article XIX., Section 14, of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated December 13th, 1910, regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30288630>

WOKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for 1914.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Woking Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fourteenth Annual Report, which deals with the health and sanitary circumstances of the District during the year 1914.

I propose this year to omit certain details descriptive of the more or less permanent sanitary circumstances of the district, but an attempt will be made to record the work done and the changes brought about during the year.

I estimate the population at the middle of 1914 to have been about 26,200, an increase of 350 over that of the previous year.

The average annual increase of population between the time of the Census of 1901 and that of 1911 was 646.

The growth of the district during the last ten years is shown by the following table, which is annually brought up to date by the Surveyor.

Year.	Houses Plans Approved.	Houses Erected.	Stables, additions and other Buildings Approved.	Stables, additions and other Buildings Erected.	Public Buildings Erected.	Roads Const'd.
1905	162	227	37	36	1	1
1906	151	154	45	40	6	
1907	129	139	38	38	3	1
1908	81	45	59	50		3
1909	77	56	40	35	3	2
1910	85	94	70	62	1	3
1911	119	103	75	71		1
1912	102	100	71	67		1
1913	85	81	76	70	1	0
1914	64	82	56	55	1	0

The number of houses erected in the various Wards during the year was as under :—

Chertsey Road Ward	...	...	—
Goldsworth Ward	...	...	19
Maybury and Mount Hermon Ward	...	...	10
Village and Mayford Ward	...	...	12
St. John's Ward	...	...	4
Sutton and Bridley Ward	...	...	12
Knaphill and Brookwood Ward	...	...	1
Horsell North Ward	...	...	1
Horsell South Ward	...	...	24
			—
			83

The number of new houses certified last year by the Inspector as having a wholesome supply of water under the provisions of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, was 81.

Of the above 83 new houses, 33 are estimated to let at or below 10s. per week inclusive.

B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The supply of water by the Woking Water Company has been constant and no complaints have been received during the year.

Quarterly samples have been analysed chemically and bacteriologically by me and taken alternately from various parts of the district. The greater part of the supply is derived from the well at Chertsey and the night supply and that to the Hook Heath and Knaphill areas from the chalk wells at Clandon and Dapdune near Guildford. No exception can be taken to the quality of either supply, except to the hardness of the Chertsey water, which averages about 19 degrees.

The Company carried out the following extensions of mains during the year, none of them being under guarantee by the Council.

Length of Water Mains laid during 1914.

Situation of Extensions.	Yards.	
	3 in.	4 in.
Worplesdon Mount Estate, Pile Hill		166
Knowle Hill, Hockering ...		199
Heathside Crescent ...	151	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total yards	151	365

Water was laid on during the year to 31 premises previously supplied from wells. All but three of them were connected as a result of notices from the Council. Sixteen were connected last year as a result of unfavourable analyses made in 1913.

Twenty-three samples of water were analysed by me and reported on to the Council, as compared with an average of sixteen for the previous ten years; nineteen were collected from shallow wells by the Inspectors during their systematic inspections, and four from the Company's mains.

Of the shallow well waters four were found to be of good quality, two of fair quality and thirteen unsatisfactory.

As a result of the analyses water was laid on from the Company's mains in eight instances (in addition to sixteen outstanding from 1913); a supply was laid on from a

private reservoir in another district in the case of five dwellings; three wells were cleansed out and in four instances work was in hand at the end of the year in connection with the laying on of water from the Company's mains.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Council instructed Mr. Midgeley Taylor to prepare plans for the additional purification works at the Farm on the lines decided upon at the end of the previous year and a Local Government Board Enquiry was held in July into the Council's application to borrow £18,600 to carry out the proposed works. These include the provision of three additional sedimentation tanks and sixteen circular sprinkler beds of 75 feet diameter and three feet average depth. The effluent from the beds after sedimentation in humus tanks will be treated on the land which is now being levelled and underdrained where necessary. The sludge from the first sedimentation tanks will be mixed with lime and pressed as heretofore.

When these works are completed there should be no difficulty in turning into the river effluents satisfactory to the Thames Conservancy.

Four samples of final land effluent and thirteen samples of sewage before and after passage through the experimental filter bed were sent to me by the Surveyor for analysis. The effluent from the experimental bed maintained a highly satisfactory standard. Some of the land effluents were of an indifferent quality.

The sewerage of certain populous parts of the Sutton and Bridley ward was further considered by the Council and an inspection of the ward was made in November by the Drainage Committee with a view to fixing the areas to be served by the proposed drainage scheme, and the Surveyor was instructed to prepare plans embodying the Committee's proposals.

Sanitary Inspections of District.

The following table, prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, is here included in accordance with Art. XX. of the Board's Order.

(a) *Number and Nature of Inspections for 1914.*

Dwelling houses inspected under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act	594
Premises inspected other than above, including houses inspected after complaint, infectious diseases, etc.	845
Inspections of Slaughter-houses	104
Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies	219
Inspections of Bakehouses	92
Inspections of Tent and Van Dwellers' En- campments	48
Inspections of Common Lodging Houses	5
Inspections of Workshops and Workplaces... ..	213
Inspections of Canal Boats	14
Meat and Food Inspections	350
Inspections	2484
Re-Inspections	2697
Total	5181

(b) *Notices Served.*

Number of Preliminary Notices served during the year	645
Number of Statutory Notices served	90
(1) Under P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 23	5
(2) Under P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 36	5
(3) Under P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 62	13
(4) Under P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 94	44
(5) Under P.H.A.A.A. 1907, Sec. 25 (Paving)	12
(6) Bye-laws (Dustbins)	7
(7) Bye-laws (Manure Pits)	4
	90

(c) Result of Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices	...	645
(1) Not completed in 1913	...	260
		<hr/>
		905
(2) Complied with during the year	... 617	
(3) Work in hand	... ... 157	
(4) Work not yet in hand	... ... 117	
(5) Premises closed, owners not willing to repair	... ... 14	
		<hr/>
		905
Number of Statutory Notices	...	90
(1) Not completed in 1913	...	16
		<hr/>
		106
(2) Complied with during the year	... 50	
(3) Work in hand	... ... 26	
(4) Work not yet in hand	... .... 25	
(5) Premises closed, owners not willing to repair	... ... 5	
		<hr/>
		106

The following table shows the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year :—

Defective houses repaired (miscellaneous defects)	188
Dampness of walls remedied	... ... 143
Defective walls repaired	... ... 110
Dirty rooms cleansed	... ... 1131
Proper means of drainage to premises provided	... 30
Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	... 26
Defective drains repaired	... ... 168
Eavesguttering and downspouts provided or re- paired	... ... 128
Means of disposal for rainwater provided	... 129
Overcrowding abated	... ... 6
Permanent means of ventilation to rooms pro- vided	... ... 90

Foul gullies, yards or privies cleansed	...	37
Defective closets repaired	... ..	120
Back yards paved or parts thereof	... ..	166
Paving of yards repaired	... ..	40
Sanitary dustbins provided	... ..	104
Wells repaired or cleansed	... ..	3
Wholesome supply of water provided	... ..	29
Accumulation of manure or offensive matter removed	... ..	7
Manure pits or covers provided	... ..	2
Defects remedied at Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds	... ..	3
Premises cleansed where animals so kept as to be a nuisance	... ..	15
Premises cleansed under Tents, Vans and Sheds Bye-laws	... ..	11
Premises cleansed under Factory and Workshop Acts, Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses	... ..	5
Number of letters sent	... ..	577
„ complaints received	... ..	128
„ callers at office	... ..	225
„ samples of water taken for analysis	...	23
„ samples of milk taken for analysis	...	49
„ samples of rag flock taken for analysis	...	9
„ new houses certified as to having a wholesome supply of water	... ..	83
„ rooms disinfected after infectious disease	... ..	110
Privies converted into water closets	... ..	14
Privies converted into pail closets	... ..	21
Pail closets converted into water closets	...	30
New houses provided with pail closets	...	1

No legal proceedings were necessary during the year to enforce the carrying out of any of the notices.

151 instances of dampness of walls of living rooms were remedied during the year in the following manner :—

Damp proof course of slate or other suitable material provided	... ..	46
External walls rendered or weather-tiled	...	58
External walls treated with solution on outside		10
Interior of walls lined with asbestos sheeting	...	9
Dampness remedied by repairs to eavesguttering, removal of soil from above damp-proof course and provision of cement and slate plinths, etc.		28
		<hr/> 151

Tent and Van Dwellers.

The 1911 Census returns shows that in Woking parish 26 males and 17 females, and in Horsell parish 12 males and 21 females then dwelt in tents, vans, sheds, etc.

One of the two largest encampments (that at Well Lane, Horsell), was connected with the sewers last year, water closets being provided and gulleys to receive all waste water. This has been a great improvement, especially in view of the wet character of the site. Hard material has also been laid down around the vans.

Other improvements were brought about also in the other encampments in the direction of bringing them up to the standard of the new bye-laws.

Schools.

The district was comparatively free from infectious disease last year and the only school closure found necessary was that of Knaphill Infants' School on account of whooping cough for a month in the autumn.

The attention of the Education Committee was drawn in January to the defective ventilation of the classrooms at Knaphill Mixed School and the wet state of parts of the playground, and in July to defects in lighting, heating and ventilation at St. John's Junior School.

Feeding of necessitous children attending the three largest schools has been carried on now for several years under a voluntary system organised and supported by the Woking Association for the Feeding and aid of necessitous children. The contributions of the children, however, form only a very small proportion of the required income.

During the winter of 1913-14 (Dec. 2nd to March 16th) dinners were served at two centres, viz., the Walton Road Mission Hall and at the Goldsworth School.

At the former place from 50-60 children were fed every school-day, and at the latter from 30-35 on three days a week. The total number of meals provided was 4,567 as compared with 5,552 in 1912-13; 7,327 in 1911-12; 7,275 in 1910-11, and 7,233 in 1909-10. The average cost per head in 1912-1913 was 2½d.

Food.

(a) *Milk Supply.* There are now 30 registered cowkeepers and 28 registered dairymen in the district, to whose premises the Inspectors paid no less than 219 visits during the year. Notices to remedy defects, however, were only necessary in three instances.

Every possible precaution is taken to ensure that both the milk produced in, and that imported into, the district is free from tuberculous germs by veterinary examination and by testing of the milk.

Forty-nine samples of milk (15 from inside and 34 from outside sources of supply) were submitted to the inoculation test for tubercle bacilli at the Lister Institute during last year. Previous to last April samples were only taken from outside sources, reliance being placed on veterinary inspection in the case of inside sources. It was then considered desirable to supplement this inspection by careful testing of the various milk supplies.

Only two were reported to contain the germs.

The first sample was from a farm in Hampshire. The Southampton County Council were communicated with at once and the local dairyman to whom the milk was consigned took a veterinary surgeon down immediately to inspect the cows on the farm. One cow was condemned and a subsequent sample taken from the supply proved to be free from tubercle bacilli.

The other sample was from a mixed supply obtained from the adjoining parish of Send. The Rural District Council were communicated with and as a result instructed a veterinary surgeon to examine the herds on the three farms from which the supply was obtained. One or two slightly suspicious animals were detected but an examination microscopically of the individual milks failed to show any tubercle germs and a subsequent sample taken from the retailer's cart also failed to show any by the inoculation test. This may be accounted for either by the assumption that a diseased cow had meanwhile been disposed of or that the discharge of the germs from an infected animal had been intermittent.

Mr. A. C. Wild continued his quarterly inspection of the milking cows in the district. In the first quarter Mr. Wild found among 294 animals one cow suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation and the animal was destroyed under the Order. He found the cows on one farm to be dirty and met with the usual number of lost quarters (non-tubercular) but taken as a whole he considered the cows in the district to be well kept and healthy.

In the second quarter Mr. Wild examined 305 cows and again found one cow suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation which was destroyed. He found one cow giving curdy milk and he prevailed on the owner to dry her off and not again use the milk.

In the third quarter Mr. Wild as a result of his examination of 313 cows found four on one farm in an emaciated

condition. One of them had a diseased udder which was not tuberculous, and samples of milk taken from the other three proved to be free from tubercle bacilli. On another farm there was rather a mysterious outbreak of udder disease, about a dozen animals being affected. After a good deal of investigation the disease was found to be due to dietetic causes and was not an infectious disease. Great care was taken that none of the milk from affected quarters was used for human food.

In the fourth quarter 287 cows were inspected but no case of generalised tuberculosis or tuberculosis of the udder was found. Mr. Wild drew attention to the dirty condition of the cows on some farms.

Tuberculosis Orders of 1913 and 1914.

A new Tuberculosis Order came into force on July 1st, but was suspended on account of the War on August 6th.

The new Order adds to the list of conditions that must be reported, cases of chronic cough with clinical evidence of lung trouble.

Copies of four reports relating to fifteen animals were received from the County Council in accordance with Art. IV. (5) of the Order.

The chief particulars were as follows :—

- (1) Suspected by Owner. One cow reported by Mr. Wild as suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation. Tuberculin tests positive. Notice to destroy served under the Order.
- (2) Reported by police. Eleven cows in milk suspected of being tuberculous. Found by Veterinary Inspector to be debilitated from exposure on damp pasture and want of proper food. Not tuberculous. Milk only used for rearing calves.
- (3) Reported by owner. One cow suspected of tuberculosis with emaciation. No tubercle bacilli found

in the milk. Tuberculin test applied and found negative. Suffering from Johnes' disease and not tuberculosis.

- (4) Reported by Mr. Wild. Two cows suspected of tuberculosis with emaciation. Both tested with tuberculin. One gave a positive reaction and notice to slaughter was served under the Order. The other proved to be suffering from Johnes' disease.

(b) *Other Foods.* Special attention has been paid to food inspection by the Chief and the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, both of whom hold the Meat Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Three hundred and seventy-seven inspections were made by them last year, and although no formal seizures under the Public Health Act were made, 1,165 pounds of unsound food were surrendered for destruction, which included five carcasses of pigs affected with tuberculosis.

There are ten slaughter-houses in the district (three being registered and seven under annual licence), to which the Inspectors paid 112 visits.

There are thirty bakehouses, to which the Inspectors paid 101 visits.

(c) *Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.* The Local Authority under the Acts is the County Council and the Public Analyst is Mr. E. Hinks, B.Sc., of Guy's Hospital.

The County Medical Officer has favoured me with the following return.

Return of samples analysed during the year ended Dec. 31st, 1914, from the Woking Urban District :—

Article.	Analysed.	Adulterated.	Prosecutions,	Convictions.
Milk ...	58	3	1	1
Butter ...	26 (25 informal)	4 (3 informal)	1	1
Mustard	1			

Article.	Analysed.	Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Wine ...	1 (informal)	1		
Spirits ...	1			
Cornflour	1			
Bak'g P'wd'r	1			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	89	8	2	2

Housing.

The following statement is here inserted in accordance with the requirements of Article V. of the

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

(a) Number of houses inspected	...	...	594
(b) Number of houses considered so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	...	...	4
(c) Number of houses in group (b) which were made fit for habitation without formal representation to Local Authority	...	...	—
(d) Number of formal representations to Local Authority with a view to the issue of closing orders	...	...	1
(e) Number of closing orders made	...	...	1
(f) Number of houses represented to be unfit for habitation which were made fit without closing orders...	...	...	—
(g) Number of houses in which the defects were remedied after the issue of closing orders	...	...	—
(h) Number of houses voluntarily closed by owners	...	...	11
(i) Number of houses voluntarily demolished by owners	...	...	3
Premises found satisfactory	...	...	76
Premises where defects were very small	...	...	65
Preliminary notices served	...	...	518
„ „ outstanding from 1913	...	...	230
„ „ complied with	...	...	514
„ „ work in hand including 40 notices served in 1913	...	...	137
„ „ work not yet in hand	...	...	83
„ „ premises closed, owners not willing to repair	...	...	14

Statutory notices served	...	...	82
„	„	outstanding from 1913	13
„	„	complied with	...
„	„	work in hand	...
„	„	work not yet in hand	...
			—
			95

The number of dwellings inspected in the previous year was 605 as compared with 383 in 1912 and 363 in 1911. The increase during the last two years was due to the appointment of a clerk in the Inspector's office, which to a considerable extent released the Assistant Inspector for outdoor work.

Six cases of overcrowding were found and abated. In all cases it was due to the presence of two—in one case of even three—families in one house.

Of the 83 new houses built last year it was estimated that 33 would let at or below 10s. weekly.

With regard to the dwellings found unfit for habitation, the only one formally reported to the Council with a view to the making of a closing order, was an old houseboat on the Canal which was at last evacuated after considerable trouble. The other three found unfit were closed by the owners.

In place of the three demolished houses, five new ones were erected on the same sites. Eleven other dwellings were voluntarily closed by the owners as a result of the service of notices to repair—the premises being in their opinion not worth the necessary outlay.

The Local Government Board Enquiry into the Council's application to borrow £5,800 for the purchase of land at Old Woking and the erection thereon of 24 working class dwellings, was held in September and the sanction was received in October. The contract for the purchase of the land (6½ acres at £75 per acre) was sealed in December.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) . . .	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) . . .	282	6
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) . . .	23	1
Total	305	7

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects. Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	6	6
Want of ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1
Other nuisances	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	1	1
{ not separate for sexes	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	4	4
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—
Total	12	12

3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.		Lists received from Employers	
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.	
	Lists.	Workmen.	Lists.	Workmen.
Making wearing apparel, &c.	8	17		
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	2	2
Total	8	17	2	2

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	30
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	33
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	119
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total number of Workshops on Register						195

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	—

(2) Hospital Administration.

The Urban District is one of the constituent Districts of the Joint Hospital Board, who have a hospital of 75 beds (57 according to the Local Government Board's standards of air space) at Woodbridge, within the Borough of Guildford.

The population of the area served (after deducting the number of inmates of Brookwood Asylum and Inkerman and Stoughton Barracks) was, according to the 1911 Census, 73,086.

The number of patients admitted last year was 324, made up as follows :

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.	Deaths.
Guildford Rural District	38	2	0	40	—
Guildford Borough	113	18	0	131	—
Godalming Borough	78	12	0	90	1 sc. fever
Woking Urban District	39	22	2	63	{ 1 diphth. 1 typhoid 1 pneum.
Total	268	54	2	324	4

The number of cases admitted and the deaths that occurred during the twelve previous years were as follows :

	Cases.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid.	Deaths.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid.
1901 ...	293	128	156	9	27	2	24	1
1902 ...	190	98	85	7	6	0	5	1
1903 ...	161	107	52	2	8	2	5	1
1904 ...	154	93	58	3	4	1	3	0
1905 ...	135	96	39	0	2	0	2	0
1906 ...	172	125	46	1	5	4	1	0
1907 ...	151	92	57	2	9	2	6	1
1908 ...	182	122	60	0	14	4	10	0
1909 ...	158	123	34	1	2	0	2	0
1910 ...	69	39	30	0	0	0	0	0
1911 ...	69	25	36	8	1	0	1	0
1912 ...	102	48	54	0	3	0	3	0
1913 ...	245	173	72	0	4	2	2	0

It will be seen that a larger number of cases were admitted last year than in any previous year. This was chiefly due to an epidemic of mild scarlet fever at Guildford and Godalming. Its mildness is shown by the fact that only one death occurred among nearly two hundred cases admitted from these two boroughs.

Only four cases were found after admission not to be suffering from the disease for which they were sent in (scarlet fever two, diphtheria two) viz., one from Godalming two from Guildford and one from Woking.

Four deaths occurred, one from septic scarlet fever, one from diphtheria, one from typhoid fever and one from pneumonia following septic sore throat.

The operation of tracheotomy had to be performed on two patients, one from Godalming and one, aged one year and nine months, from Woking, the former only of which recovered. Another child from Godalming had the operation performed before admission and recovered.

The average stay in hospital of the scarlet fever patients (excluding fatal and doubtful cases) works out at 52 days as compared with 45 days in 1913, 47 in 1912 and 51 in 1911.

The average stay of the diphtheria patients was 43 days as compared with 37 in 1913, 42 in 1912 and 48 in 1911.

The number of "return cases" (*i.e.* cases admitted from homes within a month of the return home of patients from the hospital) was nine; all cases of scarlet fever. The proportion to the number admitted (3.3 per cent.) is fairly satisfactory in view of the pressure on the hospital accommodation during the year. One of the infecting patients had been in hospital 18 weeks and another 11 weeks.

The motor ambulance has been of the greatest possible service in the expeditious removal of cases to the hospital and it would have been very difficult to cope with the cases during the last two years with a horsed vehicle.

In addition to the removal of patients the motor ambulance has been employed in removing bedding used by tuberculous cases, which has added considerably to the work of steam disinfection at the hospital. In addition, requests are often received for the removal of bedding after the occurrence of other diseases such as cancer, measles, etc. Disinfection after measles is generally held to be quite unnecessary as there is no evidence that the infection is conveyed by bedding or clothing. As to cancer there is no evidence that it is in any way infectious, and disinfection is likely if anything to be harmful as it may have the effect of satisfying the owner that the bedding is thereby thoroughly cleansed and quite ready for further use, whatever its condition may have previously been. Obviously all that takes place is the temporary sterilisation of the bedding and if these have been soiled by any discharges they will still be dirty and can only be properly cleansed by taking the mattress to pieces and washing the material.

The recommendations I made in April as to the replacement of the two old corrugated iron blocks (which are no longer weatherproof) by permanent buildings; the provision of additional scarlet fever beds, the addition of a verandah to the acute scarlet fever block, and of internal partitions to the two wards in the latter and the levelling of the ground at the rear for a playground, were fully considered. It was decided to erect the glass partitions at once and these have proved very useful. It was also decided in the first instance to instruct Mr. J. H. Norris, architect, of Godalming, to report and submit estimates. He reported that the iron diphtheria blocks would require about £300 spent on them if the Board decided to keep them in use. He was instructed to prepare plans for two new diphtheria blocks, for an extension of one of the scarlet fever blocks and the erection of the verandah. On the instructions of the Board an interview was sought with the Local Government Board and visits paid to three other modern hospitals by the architect and myself. The Hospital Board, however, threw out the scheme in November on the ground that new blocks were not required and that the time was inopportune for the expenditure of money on new buildings.

At the same meeting the Board favourably considered the proposal of the War Office to erect a temporary block of 22 beds in the hospital grounds and arrangements to this end were concluded in January this year (1915).

It is to be hoped that the Board will at any rate after the present crisis is ended proceed to erect at least one permanent and up-to-date block for acute diphtheria cases, for I have no hesitation in saying that there is at the present time no suitable accommodation for the isolation and treatment of these cases. It is hardly necessary to point out that it is even more essential to have the means of affording the best treatment in isolation hospitals than in general hospitals, for owing to the infectious nature of the diseases treated

there any defects may react on the health of the general community and not be confined to the individual patients as in the case of other hospitals.

In consequence of the offer by the Surrey Small Pox Hospital Committee of the use of Clandon Hospital to the War Office for soldiers invalided from the front, that Committee applied to the Board to admit sporadic cases of small pox that might occur in the County area into the Board's Whitmoor Small Pox Hospital, and this was agreed to. No cases were, however, admitted during the year.

C.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) Work of Inspectors of Nuisances and other Officers engaged in Sanitary work.

In addition to the work already specified the Sanitary Inspector submits the following report under the Canal Boat Acts.

Canal Boats Acts 1877 and 1884.

Report of Inspector of Canal Boats for Woking Urban District year ending December 31st, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Woking Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board I beg to submit my Report under the above Acts for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

1. Arrangements made for the inspection of boats.

Inspector appointed in October, 1913.

Name and Address of Inspector: W. Barnes, Council Offices, Woking.

2. Number of boats inspected in 1914.—11.

Condition of boats and their occupants.—Women and children are not usually carried on the boats in this district. The boats and their occupants were clean.

One canal boat was found which had not been registered and the attention of the Inspector to the Registration Authority for this Canal was called to the same.

3. Any infringement of the Acts and Regulations with respect to

a. Registration.—One.

b. Notification of change of master.—Not a Registration Authority.

c. Certificates.—None.

d. Overcrowding.—None.

e. Separation of sexes.

f. Marking.

g. Cleanliness.—None.

h. Ventilation.—None.

i. Painting.—Two.

j. Provision of water cask.—Satisfactory.

k. Removal of bilge water.—None.

l. Notification of infectious disease.—None.

m. Admittance of Inspector.—None.

4. Legal proceedings.—None.

5. Any other steps taken.—None.

6. Cases of Infectious disease dealt with.

Measures of isolation adopted.—None.

Hospital provided.

7. Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection.—

None.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. BARNES,

December 31st, 1914.

Inspector of Canal Boats.

The Inspectors' clerk, Mr. C. J. Cleeve, in November joined the 2nd London Sanitary Company of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Terr.), and has since been promoted Sergt.

The duties under the Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913, are carried out by the Chief Inspector.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector is the Inspector under the Shops Act.

(4) *Chemical and Bacteriological Work during the Year.*

As already mentioned 59 samples of water were analysed by me during the year. Four of these were from the Water Company's mains and these were subjected to bacteriological as well as to chemical analysis.

Seventeen samples of sewage or sewage effluents were sent to me by the Surveyor for analysis. Of these four were samples of the settled sewage before treatment in the experimental filter beds and nine after treatment in the latter. Four others were samples of final land effluent.

Nine samples of rag flock were also examined for impurities under the Rag Flock Act. Three were found to be impure, but as in each case it was a first offence the Council merely sent a warning letter to the upholsterers. In one case as much as 250 parts of chlorine per 100,000 were found in flock from some church cushions which were sent to be re-covered. The two other impure samples contained 124 and 157 parts respectively. The limit allowed by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000. The remaining six samples contained quantities varying from 1.25 to 10.6.

Twenty-nine specimens of sputum, etc., were sent to the Clinical Research Association for examination, of which eight were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Eighty-two swabs were sent to me by medical men from suspicious cases of diphtheria, of which 18 gave positive results. Twenty-five swabs were also taken by myself in the course of investigation of outbreaks of the disease.

D.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table II. shows the number and nature of the notified cases of infectious disease and the localities in which they occurred.

The number of notifications received during the previous ten years are given below for comparison. The zymotic case rate (*i.e.*, the number notified per 1,000 population) is more useful for comparative purposes owing to the rapid growth of the district.

Year.	Number of Notifications.			Zymotic case rate.
1904	...	117	...	6·9
1905	...	112	...	6·4
1906	...	90	...	4·4
1907	...	121	...	6·5
1908	...	99	...	4·5
1909	...	82	...	3·7
1910	...	35	...	1·5
1911	...	50	...	2·0
1912	...	48	...	1·9
1913	...	87	...	3·3
1914	...	126*	...	4·8

*including 46 cases of scarlet fever notified from Brookwood Asylum.

Diphtheria. Twenty-four cases were notified, of which 22 were removed to hospital.

With the exception of small outbreaks among the children attending Westfield and Horsell Schools, the cases were spread more or less over the district without any traceable connection between the individual cases.

On examining the children at Horsell Mixed School in connection with a notified case I found by means of "swab-bings" from the nose, three children in attendance who were infectious although only slightly ill themselves.

Nine cases occurred among the children attending Westfield School between July and December.

Only one of the 24 cases was fatal, which shows their mild character. This was a young child under two years,

who required an operation after removal to the hospital but did not survive.

Scarlet Fever. Of the 91 cases reported no less than 46 occurred among the nurses and patients at Brookwood Asylum.

Thirty-nine of the district cases were removed to Hospital.

Seven cases occurred at Knaphill in the early part of the year in connection with others reported in the preceding autumn.

There was a small outbreak among the Horsell School children in September. Eleven cases were then reported in five houses.

Three cases were notified from the Barracks and four children were infected in another district.

Four very mild cases occurred in one house, the first being apparently due to septic infection of the tonsillar surfaces after operation.

The remainder of the cases call for no special mention, except that the distribution of so many single cases throughout the district—the parts of which are more or less distinct—points to the probability which I have repeatedly put forward, that many of the cases notified although usually indistinguishable from mild cases of scarlet fever are not true cases of that disease and are not dependent for their origin on previous cases of scarlet fever.

Typhoid Fever. Three cases were notified in the autumn. One was a boy scout who had some of his meals at the Barracks and was probably infected there. The second case was a railway inspector employed at the Government Siding, Aldershot, where he came into contact with large numbers of troops. He was removed to the Isolation Hospital and died there. The third case was reported from Brookwood Asylum.

Puerperal Fever. Only one case was reported in an unmarried woman attended by a midwife. She was removed to the Infirmary at Guildford, where, however, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Of the non-notifiable diseases the only one prevalent to any extent was whooping cough, from which there were five deaths, all being children under five years of age. The Infants' School at Knaphill was closed on account of the disease for a month in the autumn.

E.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirty-seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and eleven of other forms were notified. The ages and distribution of the patients are given in Table II.

Of the lung cases six died at home during the year, seven at Brookwood Asylum, one at Brompton Hospital and one at St. Peter's Home.

Thirteen of the patients (eleven males and two females) were insured persons, all suffering from consumption of the lungs, and from information sent at the time by the County Medical Officer I am enabled to give the following particulars of the treatment they received.

1. Admitted to Crooksbury Sanatorium during 1914.

Sex.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.
F.	March 10	May 5
M.	Feb. 3	April 27
M.	July 27	Dec. 12
M.	Sept. 5	Jan. 23/15
M.	Nov. 21	Jan. 9/15

2. Admitted to Barnes Isolation Hospital.

M.	May 12	July 31
M.	June 17	Sept. 4

(Subsequently admitted to Crooksbury Sept. 7—Oct. 31).

3. Admitted to Brompton Hospital.

M. April 27 Died there May 28.

4. Admitted to Ventnor Hospital.

F. May 12—July 14. Died at home Sept. 13

5. Treatment at home.

M. Notified Feb. 23. Died July 5

M. „ March 15 (shelter provided).

Died May 16

M. „ April 16. Still at work.

M. „ May 19. „ „

The treatment of non-insured persons has not yet been commenced by the County Council. That Council has undertaken the treatment of dependents of insured persons when their scheme is in full operation, but the arrangement proposed for the treatment of Woking patients who were neither insured persons nor dependents fell through owing to a misunderstanding as to the amount of contribution by the Urban Council.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary established by the County Council in Commercial Road was informally opened towards the end of the year. Dr. Walters attends twice weekly and the tuberculosis Nurse has commenced duty.

F.—INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer was the cause of eighteen deaths, as compared with an average of sixteen for the previous fourteen years.

There were rather a large number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia; with these exceptions there was no undue prevalence of other fatal diseases.

G.—MEANS OF PREVENTING MORTALITY IN
CHILD-BIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

The rate of infantile mortality was 68 per 1,000 births, as compared with an average of 65 for the previous five

years. The England and Wales rate was 105 per 1,000 births. Only four deaths occurred last year from infantile diarrhoea, which is one of the most frequent causes of high mortality.

The causes of deaths of infants of varying ages up to twelve months are given in Table IV.

The higher rate of mortality in the more densely populated parts of the district is counter-balanced by the low rates in the rural parts.

The Bye-laws relating to Nuisances were revised during the year and are now before the Local Government Board. One of the alterations proposed is the requirement that all manure pits shall be emptied once a week instead of once a month as at present. This alteration should tend to lower the infant mortality.

The circular letter from the Local Government Board dealing with infantile mortality was received in August and its consideration postponed until January of this year as it was then expected that the County Council's Tuberculosis Nurse would by that time have been appointed and it was contemplated that a share of her time would be available for the Urban Council as a Health Visitor.

Letters were received at the end of September from the Women's Unemployment Committee of the War Committee for Woking and Horsell, also from the Women's Liberal Association and the Women's Co-Operative Guild urging the Council to press forward a scheme for the establishment of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

I advised the Public Health Committee that it would be undesirable to have more than one health visitor covering the same ground in the district and that if she were appointed for tuberculosis work and as School Nurse confined her work to Woking and Horsell only she could at first at any rate devote sufficient time to the duties required from a health visitor in addition.

The Council at its meeting on October 13th decided to contribute a third of the Nurse's salary (up to £35) on condition of her devoting one-third of her time to the work of Health Visitor, such Nurse to be approved and to work under my directions.

A public meeting of those interested in the subject decided, however, on the 16th of October to form a Woking Health Society and to proceed with a scheme on a voluntary basis, as they considered that there would be considerable delay in carrying out the Council's scheme, that the time proposed to be devoted by the Nurse would be quite insufficient, and that there was no guarantee that the Health Visitor would be specially qualified for infant welfare work.

The Woking Health Society in November appointed a Health Visitor, who is a certified midwife and has had experience in organising the work of an infant welfare centre. A house in Stanley Road was taken and opened as a Mothers' and Babies' Welcome and work commenced before the end of the year. The Secretary informed me in January that the Welcome had begun very well; that they had a steady and regular supply of mothers who were keenly interested and that two or three classes had been started.

The original intention appears to have been to start a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre towards which grants up to 50 per cent. may be obtained from the Local Government Board, but the scheme gradually took the form of a school for mothers, which being more of an educational character came under the auspices of the Board of Education.

The Council have been urged to adopt the Notification of Births Act and I have held the opinion that this step is at present unnecessary. It is I think a mistake to put into operation an extensive and burdensome scheme of compulsory notification unless definite beneficial results can be confidently expected.

The experience of those districts in which the Act has been adopted is that only about two-thirds of the births are notified at all and the question of enforcing notification if the Act were adopted in the district would lead to difficulties and unpleasantness. Besides, the Act would give no information as to expectant mothers among whom at least half the desirable work is to be done. It is preferable in my opinion to rely on the information which is obtainable from the Registrar of Births and a Health Visitor constantly going round the district would hear of many expectant mothers from midwives and others. If the registration of births were made compulsory within a week instead of within six weeks as at present it would answer the purpose of the Notification Act without duplicating the duty of reporting the birth.

H.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The total population of the district at the date of the 1911 Census was 24,808. The population of the *present* area of the district, *i.e.* Woking and Horsell, in 1901 was 18,349, so that there has been an average annual increase of 646 in the population.

I estimate the population at the middle of last year to have been about 26,200.

This figure includes the number of inmates of the Public Institutions for the sick, *viz.* Brookwood Asylum, St. Peter's Home and the Cottage Hospital, and in calculating the *nett* birth and death rates the estimated number of inmates of those places not belonging to the district (1150) is deducted from the gross total population.

The number of births registered in the district was 510. Transferable births (15) of children whose parents belonged to the district occurring elsewhere, have been supplied by the Registrar General, which brings the total up to 525. This gives a birth rate of 20·9 per 1,000, probably the lowest

on record for the district. The illegitimate births numbered 24.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 281. Of these 117 were those of non-residents who died chiefly in Public Institutions, especially in Brookwood Asylum. Forty-one deaths of Woking residents occurred elsewhere, so that the nett deaths were 205, which is equal to the very low rate of 8·2 per 1,000 population, as against an average of 9·2 for the previous five years. With the exception of 1912, when it was only 7·8, the rate last year was the lowest recorded for the district.

The infant mortality as previously mentioned was 68 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the corresponding rates for England and Wales during 1914.

	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate per 1,000	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	23·6	13·9	105
97 Great Towns			
including London	24·9	14·6	113
145 Smaller Towns	23·6	12·8	104
England and Wales			
less the 242 Towns	21·9	13·3	93
London	... 24·6	14·4	103

The zymotic death rate, *i.e.* the death rate from the seven principal epidemic diseases, was 35 per 1,000. The deaths included one from typhoid fever, one from diphtheria, five from whooping cough and four from diarrhœa.

BILLETING OF TROOPS, CAMP SANITATION, etc.

There has been no extensive billeting of troops in the district up to the end of the year, but the numbers at Inker-man Barracks have, of course, been largely increased as well as the camps in the adjoining parishes of Bisley and Pirbright.

The Council undertook the work of emptying and cleansing of pail closets and urinals in connection with the camp at Inkerman Barracks.

The Chairman of the Council, A. H. Godfrey, Esq., was instrumental in having 30 baths promptly fitted up in an empty shop in the Commercial Road, which was kindly lent free of charge by the owner. A charge of 3d. including towel and soap is made and the baths have been very largely patronised and appreciated by the troops. The installation was made under the direction of the Surveyor and either he, the Assistant Surveyor, or one of the Inspectors is in attendance at the Baths each evening.

The Council's open-air Swimming Bath was also placed at the disposal of troops in September.

At the request of the Royal Army Medical Corps the Council undertook the disinfection of quarters in which a case of infectious disease had occurred, but up to the end of the year no application had been made.

Verminous Bedding was removed from men's quarters at the Station and elsewhere on the line for disinfection at the Isolation Hospital, and the rooms fumigated by the Sanitary Inspector.

Excellent work was done by certain ladies in sorting out, mending and arranging for the washing of clothes of soldiers at the Barracks. The greatest credit is due to these ladies for so pluckily carrying out what was, especially at first, very unpleasant work. The Salvation Army placed their hall at their disposal for this purpose.

The local medical men very kindly undertook to give free medical attendance to families and dependents of soldiers and sailors who were certified as being in need.

The local War Emergency Fund showed receipts amounting to £2,333 and expenditure of £482 between August 19th

and December 31st, so that there was not much unemployment in the district as a result of the War.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. W. C. PIERCE.

Dene Lodge,

London Road, Guildford.

February 25th, 1915.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT "LINDISAYE," HORSELL, IN 1914.

Again kindly contributed by Mr. Horncastle.

RAINFALL.

Jan. .52	May 1'04	Sept. '84
Feb. 2'98	June '87	Oct. 1'69
Mar. 4'35	July 1'82	Nov. 3'14
April 1'27	Aug. 1'62	Dec. 7'48
Total ... 27'62 in.		

Barometric Pressures. The readings (corrected and reduced) were, *highest* 30'55 inches on January 6th. *Lowest*, 28'76 inches on March 20th. The *mean of daily readings* (at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.) for the year, 29'90 inches. The *daily mean* for the last 21 years, 29'89 inches.

Temperature (shade). The *highest* reading of *maximum thermometer* was 89 deg. on July 1st. The *mean of maximum readings* for the year being 58'51 deg. The *lowest* reading of *minimum thermometer* was 15 deg. on Jan. 24th. The *mean of minimum readings* for the year being 42'47 deg. The *mean temperature* for the year was 50'49 deg. The *mean temperature* for the last 21 years being 49'95 deg.

Rainfall. Rain (including snow, sleet and hail) fell on 160 days, equal to 27'62 inches, being 3'24 inches more than the average of the last 21 years. The *heaviest monthly fall* was 7'48 inches in December. The *greatest daily fall* was 1'76 inches on December 9th. The *driest month* was January, with a fall of '52 inches.

Snow fell on January 13th, March 9th, 19th, 20th and December 25th.

Hail fell on March 10th, 18th, April 7th, June 8th, November 16th and December 26th.

Thunderstorms occurred on May 7th, 23rd, June 14th and July 12th.

Fogs occurred on February 27th, 28th, September 24th, 25th, November 4th, 7th and December 9th.

High Winds on December 28th and 30th.

HY. HORNCastle.

March, 1915.

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914—and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transfer- able Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	23680	561		24·9	329	13·9	126	35	33	59	238	10·6
1910	24320	571		24·6	267	10·9	81	35	40	70	221	9·5
1911	24970	537	559	22·4	273	10·9	92	28	47	84	209	8·7
1912	25450	512	536	22·0	225	8·8	68	34	25	46	191	7·8
1913	25850	509	524	21·2	267	10·3	82	44	34	65	229	9·3
1914	26200	510	525	20·9	281	10·7	117	41	36	68	205	8·2

In calculating the birth rate and the nett death rate the population in Institutions who do not belong to the District (1,150) is deducted from the gross population.

Area of District in acres 11,826.

Total population at all Ages, 24,808.

Total families or separate occupiers, 4,781.

} At Census
of 1911.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.							Total Cases Removed to Hospital.		
	At Ages—Years.							Station and Maybury.	Village and Mayford.	Sutton and Kridley.	St. John's.	Knaphill and Brookwood.	Horsell.	Brookwood Asylum.		St. Peter's Home.	
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C), Plague (P) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) .....	...	1	21	2	...	...	...	7	3	9	...	1	4	...	...	...	22
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	4	34	16	26	9	1	6	3	...	10	11	15	46	...	...	39
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	...	1	7	19	9	1	11	6	...	2	1	2	13	2	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	11	...	5	1	4	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
TOTALS	174	5	62	27	53	24	2	35	12	9	13	14	27	61	3	...	63

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, } Woodbridge Isolation Hospital, Guildford ... { Guildford, Godalming and Woking
Sanatoria, &c. ... } Whitmoor Smallpox Hospital, Worplesdon ... { Joint Hospital Board.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes {	Certified ..	205	36	7	3	3	10	35	52	59	129
	Uncertified ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
<hr/>											
Enteric Fever.....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Small-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping-cough		5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ..		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....		13	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	...	14
Tuberculous Meningitis..		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases		3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Cancer, malignant disease		18	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	8	7
Rheumatic Fever		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Meningitis		2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease..		19	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	5	9
Bronchitis		21	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	13	4
Pneumonia (all forms)		18	6	4	...	1	1	1	3	2	14
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis..		5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Alcoholism .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		12	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	11
Puerperal fever		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature birth ..		7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		8	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	5
Suicide		3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Other defined diseases ..		57	10	1	1	1	2	7	13	22	54
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		<hr/> 205	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 129

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality, 1914.

Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes {	Certified	7	2	2	1	12	8	6	5	5	36
	Uncertified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping-cough .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Convulsions		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
{ Laryngitis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis .....		...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	6
{ Diarrhoea .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
{ Enteritis .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Gastritis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Syphilis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Rickets .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Atelectasis		2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Congenital Malformations .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Premature Birth		3	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	5
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Other Causes .....		...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	5
		7	2	2	1	12	8	6	5	5	36

Nett Births in the year—

Legitimate	501
Illegitimate	24

Nett Deaths in the year of—

Legitimate infants	33
Illegitimate infants	3

